

## 확장된 중두개와 접근술 후 청력 변화와 부작용

최재영 · 김시찬 · 윤현철 · 임영창 · 이원상

### Hearing Preservation and Surgical Complications after Extended Middle Cranial Fossa Approach

Jae Young Choi, MD, Shi-Chan Kim, MD, Hyen Chul Yoon, MD,  
Young Chang Lim, MD and Won Sang Lee, MD, PhD

Department of Otorhinolaryngology Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

#### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives :** The advent of magnetic resonance imaging has enabled surgeons to detect small intracanalicular tumors. Therefore, many patients with acoustic tumors can be candidates for hearing preservation. This study was designed to analyze hearing results following acoustic tumor removal through the extended middle cranial fossa approach (EMCFA) and to determine the prognostic factors associated with successful hearing preservation. **Materials and Methods :** We retrospectively reviewed 11 patients whose tumor was removed via EMCFA (10 : acoustic tumor, 1 : lymphangioma). **Results :** In 9 patients, the tumors were completely removed with EMCFA and in one patient, the suboccipital approach was combined with EMCFA. However, the approach was transformed to the translabyrinthine approach in one patient, because the tumor adhered to the cochlear nerve. The overall success rate of hearing preservation was 60% (6 of 10). In 20% of patients, the hearing was worse and other 20% of patients lost their hearing. Preoperative hearing level, location of tumor and origin of tumor affect the postoperative hearing. But tumor size did not relate to hearing preservation. **Conclusion :** In most cases, we could preserve the patient's hearing with EMCFA. However, the patients with poor preoperative hearing and tumor originated from the superior vestibular nerve were at risk for hearing loss. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2001;44:805-9)

**KEY WORDS :** Acoustic tumor · Middle cranial fossa approach · Hearing preservation.

가 , 가 . (extended middle cranial fossa approach) 가 .<sup>1)</sup> 가 , 가 .<sup>1-4)</sup> 가 , 1990 12 2000 5 : 2000 8 7 / : 2001 6 25 : , 120 - 752 134 11 28 63 ( : 50 ) E - mail : wsleemd@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

가 9 , 가 2 .

5 mm , 500, 1000, 2000, 3000 Hz 50 dB

50%

1

1 , 3 , 6 , 12

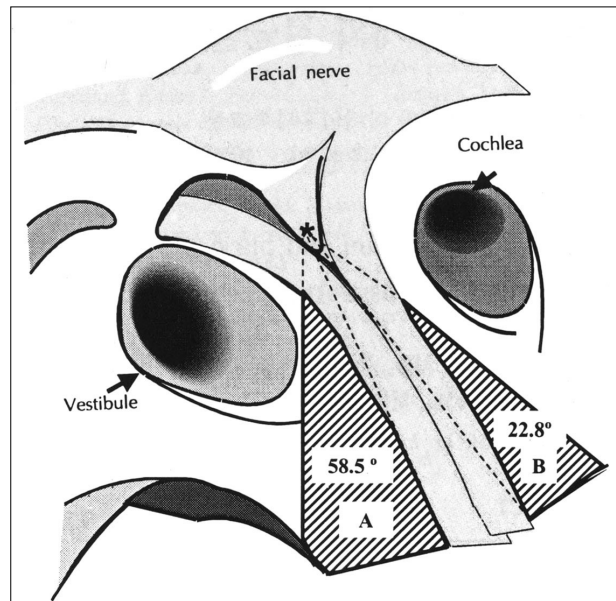
1

American Academy of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery (AAO - HNS)

가 <sup>5)</sup> , 1

House - Brackmann grading system

가 . AAO - HNS



**Fig. 1.** Schematic drawing of the extended middle cranial fossa approach. The A and B area depict the bone resection needed for enlarged exposure of the cerebellopontine angle (\* : Bill's bar).

4) , :

1

6) Bill's bar 22.8°, 58.5° (Xomed Trease, Florida, USA)

NIM II

(Fig. 1).

1) : 5 cm 11 9

L squama 2 1

2) (Craniectomy) : cutting burr 1

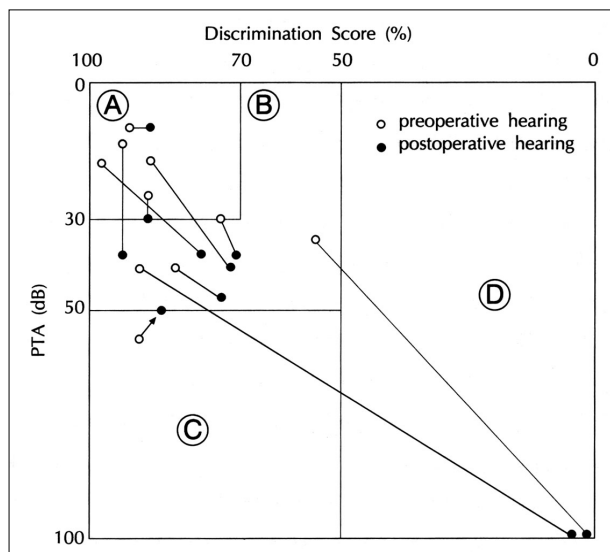
2/3 가 bone cutter 3.5 × 4.5 cm (craniectomy window)

Greenberg head rest system brain retractor

3) : 10 6

Fig. 2 . AAO - HNS

10dB 2



**Fig. 2.** Scattergram of preoperative and postoperative hearing (pure tone average threshold/discrimination) categorized according to American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery Guidelines. In one patient whose pure tone average is 60 dB and air-bone gap was 40 dB (arrow) we tried hearing preservation and his hearing was improved.

**Table 1.** Postoperative hearing of patients. In case number one (\*), we tried hearing preservation because there was 40 dB air-bone gap

Patient No.	Age/sex	Class	Tumor origin	Size (cm)	Epicenter of tumor
<i>Hearing-preserved group (n=6)</i>					
1*	50/M	C	Sup. <sup>†</sup>	1.5	Medial
2	53/M	A	Sup.	1.0	Medial
3	52/M	A	Inf. <sup>‡</sup>	1.3	Medial
4	52/M	A	Sup.	0.5	Lateral
5	47/M	A	Lym <sup>§</sup>	0.6	Medial
6	28/M	B	Inf.	0.5	Medial
<i>Hearing-worsen group (n=2)</i>					
7	59/F	A	Sup.	0.7	Lateral
8	44/M	A	Sup.	1.3	Lateral
<i>Hearing-loss group (n=2)</i>					
9	44/F	B	Inf.	1.0	Medial
10	63/M	B	Inf.	0.5	Lateral

<sup>†</sup> : superior vestibular nerve, <sup>‡</sup> : inferior vestibular nerve  
<sup>§</sup> : Lymphangioma,

**Table 2.** Hearing preservation according to the tumor size, tumor origin

Hearing	Size		Origin	
	<10 mm	>10 mm	Superior*	Inferior <sup>†</sup>
Preserved	3	3	3	2
Decreased	1	1	2	0
Deaf	1	1	0	2

\* : Superior vestibular nerve, <sup>†</sup> : Inferior vestibular nerve

**Table 3.** Complications of extended middle cranial fossa approach

Complications	No. of patients (n=11)
Permanent facial nerve palsy	1
Crocodile tear	2
Superior petrosal sinus rupture	1
Meningitis	0
Intracranial hemorrhage	0

1 2  
 100 dB  
 19 dB 가 ,  
 21% .  
 Class A 6 4 , 2  
 Class B 3 1  
 2  
 60 dB 가 40 dB Class C  
 1 (Table 1).  
 9  
 5 3 , 2  
 2 (Ta -  
 ble 1 and 2).  
 가 10 mm 5 10 mm 5  
 3 , 가 1 ,  
 1  
 6 5 4  
 1 (Table 1 and 2).  
 1 5 5  
 1 가 10 dB

3 House -  
 Brackmann grade III 가  
 1 가 H - B grade III 1  
 House - Brackmann Grade II  
 (crocodile tear) 가 2  
 (Table 3).

House<sup>7)</sup>가 Class B , (Table 1).

가, 80 15 dB 4 3 가 Wigand<sup>8)</sup> Kanzaki<sup>9)</sup>

(extended middle cranial fossa approach) 가

가 , 65 가

36.4 71% 1-4) 13)14) 65 60%

, 65

가 1 , 가 가 가

가 2)10) AAO-HNS 50 dB , 50% ) 가 가

Class A , Class B 가 Class C 1 가 가 50

1)11)12)

2 cm

2.5 cm

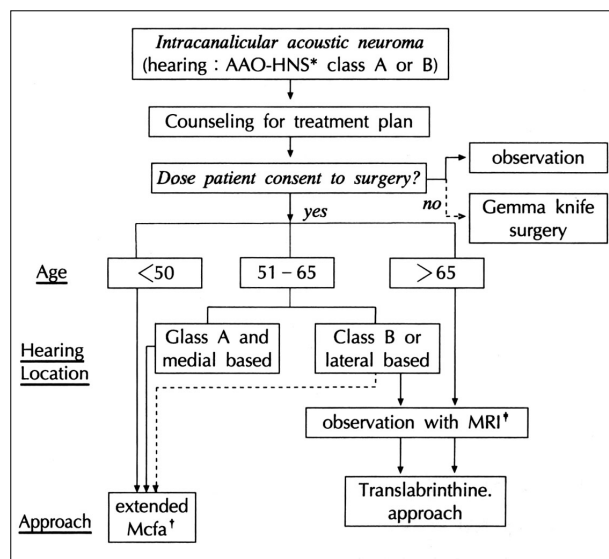
2)

Slattery

fundus

가

2



**Fig. 3.** Flowchart for application of treatment modality according to the patients age, hearing, location of tumor and patient willing for surgery (\* : American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, † : Middle cranial fossa approach, ‡ : Magnetic resonance image) We don't recommend the dashed line as a treatment modality.

가 51 65 AAO - HNS  
class A( 가 30 dB , 70%  
) ,

가 . 65

(Fig. 3).  
Shelton 15)

5  
90%  
House Brackmann Grade II  
16)17)  
가 .

가 .

## REFERENCES

1) Dornhoffer JL, Helms J, Hoehmann DH. *Hearing preservation in acoustic tumor surgery: Results and prognostic factors. Laryngo-*

- scope* 1995;105:185-7.
- 2) Slattery WH, Brackmann DE, Hitselberger W. *Middle fossa approach for hearing preservation with acoustic neuromas. Am J Otol* 1997;18:596-601.
  - 3) Brackmann DE, House JR, Hitselberger WE. *Technical modification to the middle fossa craniotomy approach in removal of acoustic neuromas. Am J Otol* 1994;15:614-9.
  - 4) Sterkers JM, Morrison GA, Sterkers O. *Preservation in facial nerve, cochlear, and other nerve functions in acoustic neuroma treatment. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1994;110:146-5.
  - 5) Committee on Hearing and Equilibrium guidelines for the evaluation of hearing preservation in acoustic neuroma (vestibular schwannoma). *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1995;113:179-80.
  - 6) Lee WS, Kim JS, Lee HK, Jung IH. *Surgical anatomy for the extended middle fossa approach. Korean J Otolaryngol* 1998;41:174-8.
  - 7) House WF. *Surgical exposure of the internal auditory canal and its contents through the middle cranial fossa. Laryngoscope* 1961;71:1363-85.
  - 8) Wigand ME, Haid T, Berg M. *The enlarged middle cranial fossa approach for surgery of the temporal bone and the cerebellopontine angle. Arch Otorhinolaryngol* 1989;246:299-302.
  - 9) Kanzaki J, Shiobara R, Toya D. *Classification of the extended middle cranial fossa approach. Acta Otolaryngol (Stockh)* 1991;supp487:6-16.
  - 10) Ogawa K, Kanzaki J, O-uchi T, Inoue Y, Ikeda S. *Preoperative findings and hearing preservation in acoustic neuroma surgery. Acta Otolaryngol (Stockh)* 1991;supp487:30-5.
  - 11) Shelton C, Brackmann DE, House WF. *Acoustic tumor surgery: Prognostic factors in hearing conservation. Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1989;115:1213-6.
  - 12) Kanzaki J, Ogawa K, Inoue Y, Shiobara R, Toya S. *Quality of hearing preservation in acoustic neuroma surgery. Am J Otol* 1998;19:644-8.
  - 13) Gardner G, Moretz WH, Robertson JH, Clark C. *Nonsurgical management of small and intracanalicular acoustic tumors. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1986;94:328-33.
  - 14) Clark WC, Moretz WH, Acker JD, Gardner G, Eggers F, Robertson JH. *Nonsurgical management of small and intracanalicular acoustic tumors. Neurosurgery* 1985;16:801-3.
  - 15) Shelton C, Hitselberger WE, House WF. *Long-term results of hearing preservation after acoustic tumor removal. In: Tos M, Thompson J. eds. Acoustic neuroma. Kruger Publication, New York; 1992. p.661-4.*
  - 16) Gantz BJ, Parnes LS, Harker LA. *Middle cranial fossa acoustic neuroma excision: Results and complications. Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol* 1986;95:454-9.
  - 17) Shelton C, Brackmann DE, House WF. *Middle fossa acoustic tumor surgery: Result in 106 cases. Laryngoscope* 1989;99:405-8.